## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

AN EXHAUSTIVE DOCUMENT WHICH TREATS OF MANY SUBJECTS.

Relations With Foreign Countries Re viewed-The New Tariff Messure Recommended-The Reports of the Various Departments Touched Upon.

To the Congress of the United States: The constitutional duty which requires the President, from time to time to give the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, is fittingly entered upon by commending to Congress a careful examination of the detailed statements and well supported recommendations contained in the reports of the heads of departments who are chiefly charged with the executive work of the Government. In an effort to abridge this communication as much as is consistent with its purpose, I shall supplement a brief reference to the contents of these departmental reports by the mention of such executive business and incidents as are not embraced there in, and by such recommendations as appear to be at this particular time, appro riate. While our foreign relations have not at all times during the past year, been entirely free from perplexity, no embarrassing situation remains that will not yield to the spirit of tairness and love of justice, which joined with consistent firmness, characterize a truly American foreign policy.

My predecessor having accepted the

office of Arbitrator of the long standing measures beyond any dispute, tendered to the President by the Argentine Republic and Brazil, it has been my agree able duty to receive the special envoys commissioned by those States to lay be fore me, evidence and arguments in behalf of their respective Governments. The outbreak of domestic hostilities in the Republic of Brazil, found the United States alert to watch the interests of our citizens in that country, with which we carry on important commerce. Several vessels of our new navy are now and for some time have been stationed at Rio de Janeiro. The struggle being between the established Government which controls the machinery of administration, and with which we maintain friendly relations, and certain officers of the Navy emp oying the vessels of their command, attack the State capital and chief seaports, and lacking as it does the elements of divided administration, have failed to see that the insurgen s can reasonably claim recognition as bel ligerents. Thus far the position of our Government has been that of an attentive but impartial observer of the unfertunate conflict, emphasizing our fixed policy of impartial neutrality in such a condition of affairs as now exists. I deemed it necessary to disavow, in a manuer not to be misunderstood, the unauthorized action of our late Naval Commender in those waters in saluting the revolved Brazilian Admiral, being ndisposed to coun enance an act calcu lated to give gratuitous sanction to the

local insurgents. The convention between our Government and Chali, having for its object the rettlement and adjustment of the demands of the two countries against each other, has been made effective by the organization of the Claims Commission provided for. The two governments failing to agree upon the third nember of the commission, the good offices of the President of the Swiss Republic were invoked as provided in the treaty at d the selection of the Swiss representative in this country to complete the organization was gratifying alike to the United States and Chili. The vexatious question of socalled legation asylum for offenders against the State and its laws was presen ed anew in Chin by the unauthorized action of the late United States Minister in the imposinte becelli cial residence two persons whe had just failed in an attempt at revolution, and against whom criminal charges were pending, growing out of a former abortive disturbance. The doctrine of asylum as applied to this case is not sanctioned by the best precedent, and when allowed tends to encourage sedition and strite. Under no circumstances can the representatives of this Government be permitted, under the illdefined fiction of ex:ra tertitoriality, to interrupt the administration of criminal justice in the countries to which they are accredited. Temperate demands having been made by the Chilian government for the correction of this conduct in the instance mentioned, the Minister was instructed no longer to harbor the offenders.

The legislation of last year, known as the Geary law, requiring the registra-tion of all Chinese laborers entitled to residence in the United States and the deportation of all not complying with the provisions of the act within the time prescribed, met with much opposition from Chinamen in this country. Acting upon the advice of emment ccursel, that the law was unconstitutional, the great mass of Chinese laborers pending judicial enquiry as to its validity in good faith, declined to apply for the certificates required by its provisions A test case upon proceedings by habeas corrus was brought before the Supreme Court ard on May 5, 1893, a decision was made by that tribunal sustaining

It is believed that under the recent amendment of the act extending the time for registration, the Chinese laborers then entitled, who desire to reside in this country, will now avail themselves of the renewed privilege thus afforded of establishing by lawful procedure their right to remain, and that thereby the necessity of enforced deportation may to a great degree be avoided.

It has devolved upon the United States Minister at Peking, as Dean of the diplomatic body, and in the absense of a representative of Sweden and Norway, to press upon the Chinese government reparation for the recent murder of Swedish missionaries at Sung Pu. This question is of vital interest to all countries whose citizens engage in missionary work in the interior.

By Article 12 of the General Act of

restriction of cectain injurious commerce in the independent States of the Congo and in the adjacent zone of Central pany has, unfortunately, become finan-Africa, the United States and the other signatory powers ageed to adopt approprate means for the punishment of persons selling arms and ammunition to the natives and for the confiscation of the inhibited articles. I being the plain duty of this government to aid in suppressing the netarious traffic, impairing as it does the praiseworthy and civilizing efforts now in progress in that region, I recommend that an act be passed pro-

Costa Rica has lately testified ita friendliness by surrendering to the United States, in the absence of a convention of extradition, but upon daly submitted evidence of criminality, a that the negotiations already with the civil war. country to meet recurring cases of the kind will soon be accomplished. In my opinion treaties for reciprocal extradition should be concluded with all those countries with which the Un'ted States has not already conventional arrangements of that character. I have deemed t fitting to express to the Governments of Costa Rica and Columbia the kindly desire of the United States to see their pending boundary dispute finally closed by arbitration in conformity with the spirit of the treaty concluded between them some years ago. Our relations with the French Republic continue to be intimate and cordial. I sincerely hope that the extradition treaty with that country, as amended by the Senate, will soon be in operation. While occasional question affecting our naturalized citizens returning to the land of their birth have arisen in our intercourse with Ger-advise the king; a tribunal for the setmany our relations with that country

continue satisfactory. The questions affecting our relations with Great Britain have been treated in a spirit of friendliness. Negotiations are in progress between the two governments with a view to such concurrent action as will make the award and regulations agreed upon iby the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration practically effective, and it is not doubted that Great Britain will co-operate freely with this country for the accomplishment of that purpose. The dispute growing out of the discriminating tolls imposed in the Welland Canal, upon cargoes of of the United States, was stopped by the substitution of a more equitable schedule of charges, and my predecessor thereupon suspended his proclamation. imposing discriminating tolls upon British tranist through our canals. A request for additions to the list of extraditable offenses, covered by the existing treaty between the two countries, is under consideration.

During the past year an American citizen, employed in a subordinant commercial position in Hayti, after suffering a protracted imprisoment on an unfounded charge of smuggling, was finally liberated on judicial examination. Upon urgent representation to the Havtian a suitable indemnity paid to the sufferer. By a law of Haydi, a sailing vessel, having discharged her cargo, is refused clearance until the duties on such cargo have been paid. The bardship of this measure upon Ameri can ship owners, who conduct the bulk of the carrying trade of that country, has been insisted on with a view of this can a of complaint.

Upon receiving authentic information of the ficing upon an American mall steamer touching at the part of Amapala, because her captain refused to deever up a passenger, in transit from Nicaraugua to Guatemala, upon demand of the milittia authorities of Hondaras. our minister to that country, under instructions, protested a minst the wanton act and demanded satisfaction. The Government of Hon luras actuated by a sense of justice and in a spirit of the u most friendship, promptly disavowed the illegal conduct of its officers and expressed sincere regreat for the occurence. It is confidently anticipated that a staisfactory adjustment will soon be reached of the question arising out of the seizure and use of American vessels by insurgents, in Honduras, and the subsequent demal, by the successful government of commercial privileges to

those vessels on that account. A notable part of the southeasterly coast of Liberia, between the Cayally and San Pedro rivers, which, for nearly half a century, has been generally recognized as belonging to that Republic by cession and purchase, has been claimed to be under the protectorate of France by virtue of agreements entered into by the native tribes over whom Liberia's control has not been well main. tained. More recently negotiations between the Liberian representative and the French Government resulted in the signing at Paris of a treaty whereby as an adjustment, certain Liberian territory is ceded to France. This convention, at last advices, had not been ratified by the Liberian Legislature and Executive.

Feeling a sympathetic interest in the fortunes of the little commonwhealth, the establishment and development of which were largely aided by the benevolence of our countrymen, and which constitutes the only independently sovereign State on the West coast of Africa, this Government has suggested to the French Government its earnest concern lest territorial impairment in Liberia should take place without her unconstrained

consent. Our relations with Mexico continue o be of the close and triendly nature which should always characterize the intercourse of two neighboring republics. The work of relocating the monuments marking the boundary between the two countires from Paso del Norte to the Pacific is now nearly completed. The Commission recently organized under the conventions of 1884 and 1889, it is expected will speedily settle disputes growing out of the shifting currents of the Rio Grand River East of El Paso.

Nicaraugua has recently passed through two revolutions, the party at first successful having in turn been displaced by another. Our newly appointed Minister by nis timely good offices aided in a peaceful adjustment. of the controversy involved in the first cially seriously embarrassed, but a gen-erous treatment has been extended it only to the veesels of this country as a channel of commerce between our At-

Guatemala has also been visited by the political vicissitudes which have afflicted her Central American neighbors; but the dissolution of its Legislature and the proclamation of a dictanoted fugitive from justice. It is trusted torship have been unattended with

> An extradition treaty with Norway has recently been exchanged and pro-claimed. The extradition treaty with Russia, signed in March, 1887, and amended and confirmed by the Senate in February last, was duly proclaimed

last June. Led by a desire to compose differences and contribute to the restoration of order in Samoa, which for some years previous had been the scene of con-flicting foreign pretensions and native strife, the United States, departing from its policy consecrated by a cen-tury of observance, entered four years ago into the treaty of Berlin, thereby becoming jointly bound with England and Germany to establish and maintain Malietoa Louhepa as king of Samoa. The treaty provided for a for-eign court of justice; a municipal council for the district of Apia, with a fortlement of native foreign titles and a revenue system for the kingdom. It entailed upon the three powers that part of the cost of the new government not met by the revenue of the islands. Early in the life of this triple protectorate, the native dissensions it was designed to quell, revived. Revalo defied the authority of the new king, refusing to pay taxes and demanding the election of a ruler by native suffrage. Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and the other powers and in fulfillment of cereals bound to and from Lake ports agreed to unite in a joint military she arrived the threatened conflict was precipitated by King Malletoa's attack upon the insurgent camp. Mataafa was defeated and a number of his men killed. The British and German naval vessels present subsequently secured the surrender of Mataafa and his ad-herents. The defeated chief and ten of his principal supporters were deported to a German island of the Marshall group, where they are held as prisoners under the joint responsibility and cost of the three powers. This incident id the events leading ling alliances with foreign powers More than lifteen years ugo this government preferred a claim against Spain in behalf of one of our citizens for property seized and confiscated in In 1886 the claim was adjusted. Spain agreeing to pay unconditionally as a fair indemnity \$1,500,000. respectful but earnest note was recent

> Cuba have been pending for many At the time Spain's title to the Caroline Islands was confirmed by arbitra tion, that government agreed that the rights which had been acquired there by American missionaries should be re-

ly addressed to the Spanish Govern-

to their field of usefulness. The reproduced Caravel, Santa Maria, built by Spain and sent to the Columblan Exposition, has been presented to purpose in view, and expressing the the United States in token of amity and in commemoration of the event it was | will tend ready co-operation to the govdesigned to celebrate. I recommend that in accepting this gift, Congress make grateful recognition of the sin-

cere friendship which prompted it. Important matters have demanded attention in our relations with the Ottoman Porte. The firing and partial destruction by an unrestrained mob of one of the school buildings of Anatolia, a college established by citizens of the United States at Marsoran, and the apparent indifference of the Turkish Gov ernment to the outrage, notwithstanding the complicity of some of its off cials called for earnest remonstrance, which was followed by promises of re paration and punishment of the offen ders. Indemnity for the injury to the buildings has already been paid, permission to rebuild given, registration of the school property in the name of the American owners secured and eff cient protection guaranteed.

Information received of maltreatment suffered by an inoffensive Amer ican woman engaged in missionary work in Turkish Koordistan was followed by such representations to the Potte as resulted in the issuance of or ders for the punishment of her assailers, the removal of delinquent officials and the adoption of measures for the in this country, not to identify them- trade, gaging in sedition.

foundation. A journal published in this country in the Armenian language openly counsels its readers to arm, or- can citizens on equal footing with its ganize and participate in movements for the subversion of Turkish authority in the Asiatic provinces. The Ottoman government has announced its intention to expel from its dominions ports that the receipts of the govern-Armenians who have obtained naturalization in the United States since year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to the law, and 577 were returned to the

highest court.

has in charge; that it should be accom-plished under distinctly American aus-pices and its enjoyment assured not protect them from unnecessary harshness of treatment.

In view of the impaired financial relantic and Pacific seaboard, but to the sources of Venezuela, consequent upon bibiting the sale of arms and intoxicalts to natives in the regulated zone by our cities.

ships of the world in the interest of the recent revolution there, a modified civilization is a proposition which, in my judgment, does not admit of questive awards of the late revisory claims commission in progress installments has been assented to, and payments are being regularly made thereunder.

The boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana is yet unad-justed. A restoration of diplomatic intercourse between that republic and Great Britain and reference of the question to impartial arbitration would be a most gratifying consummation. The ratification by Venezuela of the convention for the arbitration of the long deferred claims of the Venezuela Transportation Company is awaited.

It is hardly necessary for me tostate that the questions arising from our relations with Hawaii have caused serious embarrassment. Just prior to the installation of the present administration the existing government of Ha-waii had been suddenly overturned, and a treaty of annexation had been negotiated between the provisional government of the Islands and the and silver billion which was parchased United States and submitted to the at a cost of \$126,261,553.

Senate for ratification. This treaty I

The purchase of silver withdrew for examination and dispatched Hon. James II. Blount, of Georgia, to Honolulu as a special commissioner to make an impartial investigation of the circumstances attendtigation of the circumstances attending the change of government and of all the conditions bearing upon the subject of the treaty. After a thorough and exhaustive examination, Mr. Blount submitted to me his report, showing beyand all question that the constitutional government of Hawaii bulleger subverted with the active and constitutional government of Hawaii ed under all laws 503,903,717 fine had been subverted with the active aid ounces of silver at a cost of \$516,622, of our representative to that government and through the intimidation caused by the presence of an armed number 36,087,285. The seigniorage Mataafa, an aspirant to the throne, and a large number of his native adherents, were in open rebellion on one of the islands. Quite lately, at the request of the other powers and in fulfillment of the other powers the only honorable course for our govthe treaty obligation, this government ernment to pursue was to undo the the treaty obligation, this government agreed to unite in a joint military movement of such dimensions as would probably secure the surrender of the insurgents without bloodshed. The war ship Philadelphia was accordingly put under orders for Samoa, but before With a view of accomposition of sult within the constitutional limits of Executive power and recognizing all our obligations and responsibilities growing out of any changed conditions brought about by our unjustifiable interference, our present Minister at Honolulu has received appropriate into that end. Thus far no that end. Thus far no little terms of the conditions o With a view of accomplishing this result within the constitutional limits of ly illustrate the impolicy of entang- Message fully detailing all the ficts necessary to the complete understanding of the case and presenting a history of all material events leading up to the

resent signation. By a concurrent resolution, passed by the Smate, February 14, 1890, and by time, as fit occasion may arise, negoment insisting upon prompt fulfillment of its long neglected obligation. Other which the United States has or may claims preferred by the United States have diplomatic relations, to the end against Spain in behalf of American that any differences or disputes arising citizens for property consiscated in between the two governments which cannot be adjusted by "iplomatic agency may be referred to arbitration and be peaceably adjected by such means." On April 18, 1890, the International American Conference of Washington, by resolution, expressed the wish that the controversies between the repub cognized and respected. It is sincerely has of America and the nations of hoped that this pledge will be observed | Europe might be settled by arbitration by allowing our missionaries who were and recommended that the governremoved from Parape to a place of ment of each nation represented in that safety by a United States war ship durwish to all friendly powers. A favorish garrison and the natives to return able response has been received from Great Britain in the shape of a resolution adopted by Parliament July 16 last, cordially sympathizing with the hope that her Majesty's government ernment of the United States upon the basis of the concurrent resolution above quoted. It affords me signal pleasure to lay this parliamentary resolution before Congress and to express of two great and kindred nations is thus authoritatively manifest in favor of the rational and peaceable settle-

ment of international quarrels by honorable resort to arbitration. Since the passage of the act of March 1893, authorizing the President to raise the grade of our envoys to correspond with the rank in which foreign countries accord their agent here, Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany have conferred upon their representa-tives at the capitol the title of ambassador, and I have responded by accord ing the agents of the United States in those countries with the same title. A like elevation of mission is announced by Russia and when made will be simpares with the position the United states held in the family of nations. During my former administration took occasion to recommend a recast of the laws relating to the consular service, in order that it might become a more efficient agency in the promotion protection of our citizens engaged in of the interests it was intended to submission and other lawful work in that serve. The duties and powers of conquarter. Turkey complains that her suls have been expanded with the Armenian subjects obtain citizenship growing requirements of our foreign Discharging important duties seives in good faith with our people, affecting our commerce and American bus with the intention of returning to citizens abroad, and in certain counthe land of their birth and there entries . x reising judical functions, these officers would be men of character, in

The complaint is not wholly without | telligence and ability. Upon proof that the legislation of Demnark secures copyright to Ameriown, the privileges of our copyright laws have been extended by proclama-

tion to subjects of that country.
The Secretary of the Treasuary re ment from all sources during the fiscal

cially seriously embarrassed, but a generous treatment has been extended it by the government of Nicaraugua. The United States and Turkey, our minister at Constantinople has ested in the successful achievement of the vast undertaking this company has in charge; that it should be accompany to a should be ac 711, an increase of \$52,453,907 over the would, I believe, add greatly to the same same time having due regard to the rights and duties of local agencies, would, I believe, add greatly to the sum paid from the treasury for sugar bounty was \$9,375,130.88, an increase over the preceding year of \$203,305,
The Secretary of War reports that the strength of the army on the 30th of the strength of the army on the 30th of the strength of the strength of the army on the 30th of the strength of disease, and at the business of the Courts, both civil and criminal, shall be as small and as inexpensively transacted as the ends of justice will allow. The system is, therefore, thoroughly vicious which makes the compensation of Court of strength of the strength of disease, and at the business of the Courts, both civil and criminal, shall be as small and as inexpensively transacted as the ends of justice will allow. The system is, therefore, thoroughly vicious which makes the community.

It is estimated upon the basis of pre-sent revenue laws that the re-ceipts of the government for the year ending June 30, 1894, will be \$430,121,-365 38 and its expenditures \$458,121,-365 38, resulting in a deficiency of \$28,-000,000. On the first day of November 1893, the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in Treasury holdings, was \$1,718,544,682, an increase for the year of \$112,404,947. Estimating our population at 67,426, 000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was \$25.49. On the same date there was in the Treasury

The purchase of silver under the law of July 14, 1890, during the last fiscal year, aggregated 54,008,102.59 fine ounces, which cost \$45,531,374.53. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law became operative until

number 36,087,285. The seigniorage Our total coinage of all metals during

organized during the year ending O: tober 21, 1893, with a capital of \$11, 230,000. Forty-six went into voluntary liquidation and one hundred and fifty eight suspended. Sixty-five of the sus pended banks were insolvent, eightysix resumed business and seven rethe House of Representatives on the main in the hands of bank examiners, and application of the President with prospects of speedy resumption with prospects of speedy resumption. was requested "to invite from time to Of the new banks organized forty-four were located in the Eistern States tiations with any government with forty-one West of the Mississippi river and thirty-foar in the Central and Southern States. The total number of bank In existence on the 31st of October, 1893, was 3,796, having an aggregate capital of \$695,558,120. The net increase in the circulation of these banks during the year was \$36,886,972. The recent repeal of the provision of law requiring the purchase of silver bullion by the government as a feature of our monetary scheme has made an entire change in the complexion of our currency affairs. I do not doubt that possible to know at this time, precisely what conditions will be brought about by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear to be essential or expedient. Of course, after the recent financial perturbation, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. When, however, through this restored confidence the money, which has been frightened into hoarding places, is returned to trade sincere gratification that the sentiment tion will probably disclose a safe path leading to a permanently sound currency, abundantly sufficient to meet every requirement of our increasing population and business. In the pursuit of this object we should resolute

ly turn away from alluring and temporary expedients determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting comprehensive financial plan. In these circumstances I am convinced that a reasonable delay in dealing with this subject, instead of being injurious, will increase the probability of wise action. The monetary conference which assembled at Brussels upon our invitation was adjourned to the 30th day of

November of the present year. The consideration just stated and he fact that a definite proposition from us seemed to be expected upon the reassembling of the conference led me to express a willingness to have the meeting still further postponed. It seems to me that it would be wise to give general authority to the President to invite other nations to such a con ference at any time when there should be a fair prospect of accomplishing an international agreement on the subject of comage. I desire also to earnestly suggest the wisdom of amending the existing statutes in regard to issurance of government bonds.

The authority now vested in the Sec retary of the Treasury to issue bonds, is not as clear as it should be and the bonds authorized are disadvantageous to the government, both as to the time of their maturity and rate of interest. The Superintendent of Immigration

through the Secretary of the Treasury, reports that during the last fiscal year there arrived at our ports 440,730 immigrants, of these 1,063 were not permit. The Secretary in his report gives an account of the operation of the Marine

of duty amounted to \$444,544,211, a decrease from the preceding year of \$13,455,447. Internal revenue receipts excoeled those of the preceding year by \$7,147,445,32. The total tax collected on distilled spirits was \$94,720,260,55, on manufactured tobacco \$31,889,711,74, and on fermented liquors \$32,548,983,07. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to \$847,665,794, a decrease of \$182,612,954 from the preceding year. The amount of where and constantly operating by preise during the year amounting to \$847, 665,794, a decrease of \$182,612 954 from the preceding year. The amount of gold exported was larger than any previous year in the history of the government of the form the invasion of disease, and at the same time having due regard to civil and criminal shift the same time having due regard to

> the strength of the army on the sound day of September last was 25,578 enlisted men and 2,144 officers. The total expenditures of the department for the year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to \$51,966,074 89. Of this sum \$1,992,581. 95 was for salaries and contingent expenses, \$23,377,828.35 for the support of the military establishments, \$6,077,-033.18 for miscellaneous objects and \$20,518,631.41 for public works. This latter sum includes \$10,296,876.46 for river and harbor improvements and 83,266,141.20 for fortifications and other works of defense. The total enroll-ment of the militia of the several States was, on the 31st of October of the current year, 112,597 officers and enlisted men. The officers of the army detailed for inspection, and not instruction, of the reserve of our military somewhat at length to the evils of the force report that increased interest and precent system. Since that time the marked progress are apparent in the discipline and efficiency of the organization. Neither Indian outbreaks nor enormously incre domestic violence have called the army into service during the year, and the only active military duty required of it has been in the department of Texas was 3,808, of which 1,884 were for vioof the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warmest approval of the civil and military author-

ites of both countries.

The operation of wise laws and the influences of civilization constantly tending to relieve the country from the dangers of Indian hostlities together with the increasing ability of the States through the efficiency of the National Guard organizations to protect their citizens, from damaging visited their citizens. tect their citizens from domestic violence lead to the suggestion that the time is fast approaching when there should be a reorganization of our army on the lines of the present necessities of the country. This change contemplates neither increase in number nor added expenses, but a redistribution of the force and an encouragement of measures tending to greater efficiency among the men and improvement of

Honolulu has received appropriate instructions to that end. Thus far no information of the accomplishment of any definite results have been received from him. Additional advices are soon expected. When received they will be promptly sear to Congress, together with all other information at hand accomplishment of any definite received they will be promptly sear to Congress, together with all other information at hand accomplishment of deed and nineteen national banks were decreased by a special Executive deed and nineteen national banks were decreased by a special executive decreased and nineteen national banks were decreased and nineteen national part of the attribute of some of the attribute of the abandon ing of the artillery force, the abandon ment of smaller and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the troops at important and accessible stations, all promise to promote the usefulness of the abandon ment of smaller and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the attribute of some national states of the abandon ing of the attribute of smaller and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the attribute of smaller and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the attribute of smaller and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the attribute of smaller and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the attribute of smaller and unnecessary posts, and the massing of the attribute of smaller and unn the service. operation of the law forbidding the rere-enlistment of men after ten years' service has not proved its wisdom, and while the arguments that led to its adoption were not without merit, the experience of the year constrains me to join in the recommendation for its

epeal. It is gratifying to note that we have begun to a tain computed results in he comprehensive scheme of sea coast eight years ago. A large sum has been already expended, but the cost of maintainance will be inconsiderable as compared with the expense of construction and ordinance. At the end of the current calendar year the war department will have ninety twelve-inch guns, twenty ten-inch and thirty four eight inch guns ready to be mounted on gun lifts and carriages and sevety-five twelve-inch mortars in addition to the product of the army gun factory now completed at Watervelt. The government has contracted with private parties for the purchase of 100 guns of these calibres, the first of which should be delivered to the department for test before July 1, 1891. The manufacture of heavy ordnance keeps pace with current needs; but to render these guns vailable for the purpose they are designed to meet, emplacements must be prepared for them. Progress has been made in this direction, and it is desirable that Congress by adequate appropriation should provide for the uninterrupted prosecution of the necessary

After much preliminary work and exhaustive examination, in accordance with the requirements of the law, the board appointed to select a magazine rife modern type with which to replace the obsolete Springfield Rifle of the infantry service, completed its labors during the last year, and the work of manufacture is now in progress at the National Armory at Springfield. It is supplied with a weapon equal to that of the most progressive armies of the world. The work on the projected Chicka-

mauga and Chattanooga National Military Park has been prosecuted with zeal and judgment, and its opening will be celebrated during the coming year. Over nine square miles of the Chickamauga battlefield have been acquired; twenty-five miles of roadway have been constructed and permanent tablets have been placed at many historical points, while the invitation to he States to mark the positions of their troops participating in the battle has been very generally accepted. The work of locating and preserving the ines of battle at the Gettysburg battlefield is making satisfactory progress on the plans directed by the last Congress.

The reports of the Military Academy at West l'oint and the several schools for special instruction of officers show marked advance in thet education in he army and a commendable ambition among its officers to excel in the military profession and to fix them selves for the highest service of the Under the supervision of country. Adjutant-General Robert Williams, lately retired, the bureau of military information has become well establish-Brussells, signed July 2, 1890, for the confroversy involved in the time of the conflict. The large American intersuppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any or all safety and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any or all safety and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any or all safety and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any or all safety and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any or all safety and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any or all safety and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any or all safety and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any or all safety and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any or all safety and attribute of soveral suppression of the slave trade and the ests established in that country in conclude any or all safety and attribute of soveral safety and attribute

pose of great utility in keeping the army advised of the world's progress in all matters pertaining to the art of The report of the Attorney General

the strength of the army on the 30th day of September last was 25,578 enlistto this reform another was inaugurated which would give the United States Commissioners the final disposition of petty offenses within the grade of misdemeanors, especially those coming under the internal revenue laws great der the internal revenue laws, great advance would be made toward a more recent administration of a criminal

law. In my first message to Congress, dated December 3,1855, 1 strongly recommended these changes and refer, ed criminal business of the Federal Courts ending it have enormously incre The number of criminal prosecution anding in the where violations of the neutrality laws of the United States and Mexico were promptly and efficiently dealt with by the troops, eliciting the warmest apfour thousand two hundred were violations of the internal revenue laws. The expense of the United States Courts, exclusive of judges' salaries, for the year ending July 1, 1855, was \$2,874, 733 11, and for the year ending July 1, 1893, \$4,528,676 87. It is therefore apparent that the reason given in 1885 for a change in the manner of enforcing the Federal criminal law have gained cogency and strength by lapse of time

I also hereby join the Attorney General in recommending legislation fixing the degrees of the crime of murder within the Federal jurisdiction, as has been done in many of the States; authorizing writs of error on behalf of the government in cases where final judgment is rendered against the sufficiency of an indictment or against the government upon any other arising before the actual trial, limiting the right of review in cases of felony, punishing only by fine and imprison-ment, to the Circuit Court of Appeals and making speedy provision for the construction of such prisons and reformatories as may be necessary for the confinement of United States convicts.

The report of the Postmaster-General contains a desailed statement of the operations of the Pestoffile Dipartment during the last fiscal year and much interesting information touch ing upon this important branch of the public service. Ine business of the mails indicates with acsolute certainy the condition of the business of the country, and depression in mancial affairs mevitably and quickly reduces the postal revenues. Therefore a larg. defense and fortification entered upon er discrepancy than usual between the postoffice receipts and expenditures is he expected and unavoidable result of the distressing stringency which has prevailed throughout the country during much of the time covered by the Postmaster General's report. At a date when better times were anticipated it was estimated by his predecessor that the deficiency on the 30th day of June, 1893, would be but a little over a million and a half dollars. It amounted however, to more than five millions. At the same time and under the influence of like anticipations, estimates were made for the current fiscal year ending June 3), 1891, which exhibited a surplus of revenue over expenditures of \$872,245.71; but now, in view of the actual receipts and expenditures during that part of the current fiscal year already expired, the present Postmas-ter General estimates that at its close instead of a surplus there will be a deliciency of nearly eight million dollars.

The postoflice receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to \$75,896,933.16 and Its expenditures to \$81,074,104.99. This postoffice deficiency would disappear or be immensely decrease; if less matter was carried free through the mails, among which is upward of three hundred tons of seed and grain from the Agricultural Department. The total number of postolices in the United States on the 30th of June, 1893, was 68,403, an increase of 1,284 over the preceding year. Of these 3,360 were Presidential, an increase in that class confidently expected that by the end of of 204 over the preceding year. Fortythe current year our infantry will be two free delivery offices were added during the year to those already existing, making a total of six hundled and ten cities andtowns provided with free delive y on June 30, 1893. Ninety three other cities and towns are now entitled to this service unger the law, but it has not been accorded them on account of insufficient funds to meet the expense of its establishment. I am decidedly of the opinion that the provisions of the present law permit as general an introduction of this feature of mail service as is necessary or justifiable, and that it ought not to be extended to smaller communities than are now designated.

The expense of free delivery for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be more than \$11,000,000, and under legislation now existing there must be a constant increase in this item of expenliture. There were 6.401 additions to the domestic money order offices during the last fiscal year, being the largest increase in any year since the inauguration of the system. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 18,434. There were 13,309,735 money orders issued from these offices, being an increase over the preceding year of 1,240,293 and the value of these orders amounted to \$127,276,133.65, an increase of \$7,509,632.58. There were also issued during the year postal notes amounting to \$12,093,076.73. During the year 195 international money or-

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